ti is therefore directed that the President of the United States shall cause the said sum of one hundred and forry-one thousand and fifty-five dollars and ninety-one cents, said sum of one hundred and forty-one cents, said sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand and fifty-five dollars and ninety-one cents, to be paid to the said Creek nation of Indians in the manner following, viz: one-fifth on demand, and the residue thereof, without interest, to be paid in four equal annual instalments; on condition, however, that a release of all claim for principal and interest on account of said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be first executed by the said Creek nation to the United States, in such manner as the President of the United States, in full discharge of the same; and on condition, also, that the persons to whom said money shall be paid shall make proof to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that they have full power and authority to receive and receipt and receipt and other blank-books for the army, certificates

of the Treasury be and he is hereby required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Creek nation of Indians, or to the order of the delegation of For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's depart

[[Public-No. 92.] AN ACT for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments, for the apprehension and delivery up of certain offenders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America in Congress assembled; That in all cases in which there now exists, or hereafter may exist, any treaty or convention for extradition between the Governof the United States and any foreign Government, it shall and may be lawful for any of the justices of the Supreme Court or judges of the several district courts of the United States—and the judges of the several State courts, and the commissioners authorized so to do by any of the courts of the United States, are hereby severally vested with power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath or affirmation, charging any person found within the limits of any State, district, or territory, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign Government any of the s enumerated or provided for by any such treaty or convention—to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judge or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evi dence be deemed sufficient by him to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, it shall be his duty to certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign Government, for the surrender son, according to the stipulations of said treaty or convention; and it shall be the duty of the said judge or commissioner to issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper jail, there to remain until such surrender shall be

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in every case of complaint as aforesaid, and of a hearing upon the return of the warrant of arrest, copies of the depositions upon which an original warrant in any such foreign country may have been granted, certified under the hand of the person or per-sons issuing such warrants, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depoas, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the

persons so apprehended.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, under his hand and seal of office, to order the person so committed to be delivered to such per-son or persons as shall be authorized, in the name and on the behalf of such foreign Government, to be tried for the crime of which such person shall be so accused, and such person shall be delivered up accordingly; and it shall be lawful for the person or persons authorized, as aforesaid, to hold such person or persons authorized, as aloresaid, to hold such person in custody, and to take him or her to the territories of such foreign Government, pursuant to such treaty; and if the person so accused shall escape out of any custody to which he or she shall be committed, or to which he or she shall be delivered, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to retake such person in the same manner as any person accused of any crim against the laws in force in that part of the United States t which he or she shall so escape may be retaken, on an escape. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when any per-

son who shall have been committed under this act, or an such treaty, as aforesaid, to remain until delivered up in pur suance of a requisition, as aforesaid, shall not be delivered up pursuant thereto, and conveyed out of the United States with-in two calendar months after such commitment, over and above the time actually required to convey the prisoner from the jail to which he or she may have been committed, by the readiest way, out of the United States, it shall, in every such case, be lawful for any judge of the United States, or of any State, upon application made to him by or on behalf of the person so committed, and upon proof made to him that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application ha been given to the Secretary of State, to order the person so committed to be discharged out of custody, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to such judge why such discharge ought not to be ordered. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall con

tinue in force during the existence of any treaty of extradition

with any foreign Government, and no longer. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the courts of the United States, or any of them, to author ize any person or persons to act as a commissioner or com-missioners, under the provisions of this act: and the doings of such person or persons so authorized, in pursuance of any of the provisions aforesaid, shall be good and available to all intents and purposes whatever Approved, August 12, 1848.

[Public-No. 93.1

AN ACT concerning the pay department of the army. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States of America in Congress assembled, The the Paymaster General be and he is hereby authorized to allow any of the paymasters of the army, who shall have been employed in the payment of volunteers, during the late war with Mexico, such a commission, not exceeding one half of one per centum, on all sums disbursed by them as aforesaid. as he shall deem a reasonable compensation for the risk and labor attending such service: Provided, That the said com-

thousand dollars per annum, from the commencement to the close of the war. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Pay master General may, in his discretion, allow to any pay-master's clerk, in lieu of the pay now allowed by law, an annual salary of seven hundred dollars. Approved, August 12, 1848.

mission, to any one paymaster, shall not exceed or

[PUBLIC-No. 94.]

AN ACT in relation to the terms of the circuit and district

courts of the United States in and for the district of New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the district of New United States for the district of New Jersey shall bereafter be held on the third Tuesdays of January, April, June, and eptember, instead of the second Tuesdays of March and September, and the third Tuesdays of May and November, as heretofore; and all writs, actions, appeals, recognizances, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said courts, or returnable to the terms as they now exist, shall be continued, heard, tried, proceeded with, and disposed of by the said courts, in the same manner as might or ought to have been done, if the said courts had been held at the times heretofore directed by law. Approved, August 12, 1848.

(PUBLIC-No.95.1

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap propriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the For the pay of the army, one million six hundred and thirty.

four thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred an fifty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one has and four thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars. For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty and one hundred and seventy dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, forty thousand five hundred and For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers.

that they have full power and authority to receive and receipt for the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary

Indians aforesaid, the sum of forty-three thousand three hun-dred and thirty-three dollars thirty-three and one-third cents, in satisfaction of the claims of thirteen hundred "Creek In-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional comdian emigrants," friends and followers of General McIntosh, pensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and wit who were emigrated to the West in eighteen hundred and nesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixtwenty-nine, by Colonel Crowell, under the conduct and control of Luther Blake, as provided in the ninth asticle of the loventy-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and treaty of twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six: Provided, That the persons to whom said money shall be paid shall make proof, to the satisfaction of the riods of not less than ten days, under the act of second March, President of the United States, that they have full power to eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses to and receive and receive and receive for the same: And provided, also, That from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to said money shall be paid only on condition that a release be paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where mili-first executed to the United States in full of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the intermenprincipal and interest on account of the emigration of said of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers thirteen hundred Creek Indians.

Approved, August 12, 1848.

Approved, August 12, 1848.

Approved to the United States in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be turnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Internet in Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnisated; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli of all claims for tary escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the Iuli thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the ex-penses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures necessary to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travel-ling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, fron, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horse and mules, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the purchase of horses required for the first and so

cond regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light ar-tillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred

housand dollars.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quaters, storehouses, hospitals, stables, wharves, and ways at the several posts and army depots; for temporary cantonments gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the neces sary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized farniture for barrack-rooms of non-commi sioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters for officers, bar racks, and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for store-houses for the satekeeping of military stores, and of grounds for summe antonments, three hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the trans

portation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, seventy-five thousand dollars.

without troops, sevenly-ne thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstance of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ord nance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armorie to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, in addition to one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-four cents in the Treasury, one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents.

. For medical and hospital departments, one hundred and welve thousand dollars. For contingencies of the army, twenty thousand dollars

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies

ne hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred rousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, three nundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, fifty-three thousand and ninety-one dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Spring eld armory, eighty-one thousand dollars. For arsenals, one hundred and thirty thousand three hur red and thirty-eight dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjacent to new arsenal and public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, to be lowed by raising dam at upper water shop, five thousand

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, three thousand dollars.

For the two contemplated military stations on the line of

ommunication with Oregon, thirty thousand dollars. For arregrages of the military and geographical est of the Mississippi, t venty thousand dollars. For arrearages on account of the appropriations heretofor nade for works of fortification at Mobile point, fifty-nine dol

lars and ninety-two cents; at the Rigolets, Louisiana, eight hundred and fifty-two dollars; and at Fort Lafayette, New York, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-six cents—the same being the amounts expended by Lieut. Col. De Russey, United States engineer, and admitted and allowed mptroller of the Treasury, but not credited to Lieut. ol. De Russey, owing to the want of appropriations for the

aforesaid works.
Sec. 2. And be it further engated, That the act entitled 'An act to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the trmy of the United States," approved May thirteen, eighteen nundred and forty six, be and the same is hereby repealed Provided, That the President of the United States may, by rausfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates, of not more than five regiments, to such number as he may think discreet, not exceeding one hundred privates to each o

the companies of said five regiments.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any non-conmissioned officer, musician, or private in the regiment of mounted riflemen, who has been in service in Mexico, shall, on application, receive an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, and stand as if they had served out their espective terms : Provided, That any vacancy caused by such harge shall be filled at the discretion of the President the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Captain John Caldwell the sum of six hundred and ty seven dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-sixth fune, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, being the amount xpended by him in the purchase of blankets and clothing for the second regiment of Ohio volunteers, while acting as assistant quartermaster for that regiment, in Mexico; and that said sum be paid out of any money in the Treasury not othervise appropriated.

Approved, August 14, 1848.

[Public-No. 96.] AN ACT supplementary to "An act to authorize the Sec-retary of State to liquidate certain claims therein mentionpassed eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hun

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby directed to examine, Jersey shall hereafter be held on the fourth Tuesdays of March and September, instead of the first days of April and October, as heretofore; and that the district court of the October, as heretofore; and that the district court of the ion of the late province of West-Florida described in the act (approved eighteenth April, eighteen hundred and fourteen) to which this is a supplement, as included within the limits of he State of Louisiana, or the Mississippi territory, by the United States: and that such sum of money as he may find to be justly due to the said De la Francia be paid to him, or his legal representatives, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, August 14, 1848.

> RESOLUTION-PUBLIC No. 16. A RESOLUTION for the speedy payment of the three months' extra pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who have served in the late war with Mexico, allowed by the act of July nineteenth, eightee

> hundred and forty-eight.
>
> Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC, No. 17.] IOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to the officers, and marines of the United States Navy'
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of

Georgia whatever balance might be found due to her citizens from the Creek nation: and inasmuch, also, as the whole sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has in fact heretoriore, here paid by the United States to the State of Georgia; it is therefore directed that the President of the United States in the United States in the war with Mexico, shall cause the said sum of one hundred and forty-one thought for the united States in the capture of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, t

era Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulus, was performed.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to the officers, sailors, and marines of the navy of the United States, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give Approved, August 7, 1848.

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC, No. 18.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary o State to furnish the clerks of the several district and circuit courts of the United States with copies of Little and Brown's edition of the laws of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States of America in Congress assembled, That he Secretary of State cause to be furnished to each of the lelerks of the several district and circuit courts of the United States a sufficient number of copies of Little and Brown's edition of the statutes at large, with those heretofore received, to supply the clerk's office at each place where said courts are required by law to be held, one copy for the use of said clerk's office and of said courts.

Approved, August 7, 1848.

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC, No. 19.] OINT RESOLUTION concerning certain portions

marine and ordnance corps.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States of America in Congress assemblel, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the marine corps, who have served with the army in the war with Mexico, and also the artificers and laborers of the war with Mexico, and also the artificers and laborers of the ordnance corps serving in said war, be placed, in all respects as to bounty land and other remuneration in addition to ordinary pay, on a footing with the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army: Provided, That this remuneration shall be in lieu of prize money and all other extra allowances.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers of the marine cover shall be critical to the

oned officers of the marine corps shall be entitled to the sam county for re enlistment as is now or may hereafter be received by the non-commissioned officers of the army. Approved, August 10, 1848.

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC, No. 20.] A RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 20.]
A RESOLUTION granting to the Jackson Monument Committee certain brass guns and mortars captured by Gen. Andrew Jackson, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby au-Monument Committee, in the city of Washington, the brass guns and mortars captured by General Andrew Jacksen at ensacola, and referred to in a statement of the Chief of the Ordnance Office, dated fourteenth April, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to be used by the said committee as material for the construction of the monument to that distinguished patriot; and the said committee is hereby authorized to erect the said monument upon such portion of the public grounds in the city of Washington as may be designated for that purpose by the President of the United States. Approved, August 11, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC, No. 21.]
A RESOLUTION concerning the distribution of the statutes at large.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of

he United States of America in Congress assembled, That e Secretary of State be authorized and directed to deliver to the Solicitor of the Treasury four copies of the statutes at large of the extended to the Pacific.

Members of the committee

[RESOLUTION-PUBLIC, No. 22.]

n such mode, manner, and form, as may be deemed just and proper by said solicitor and said parties, to be set forth in such submission; and that said Solicitor be directed to defend the rights and interests of the United States before such arbivator, and to obtain from Havana, or elsewhere, such papers as may be necessary therefor, the decision of said arbitrator to b before or during the next session of Congress, and, with the evidence on which the same is founded, to be laid before Congress at its next session, for its approval and ratification thereof, or dissent therefrom, and

Approved, August 11, 1848

THE GREAT TUNNEL OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

CUMBERLAND, AUGUST 20, 1848. I will attempt a brief description of my visit to the Tunnel the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Favored by an invitation from one of the contractors to accompany him and several other gentlemen, which was gladly accepted, we set out in the early train, the distance from this being twenty-five niles, then a walk of one mile brought us to the river, which ras crossed. The first thing in order was to view the work roing on, the most novel part of which was the process of naking brick, a minute description of which would lengthen this beyond my present leisure. Suffice it to say, that they have ne-and-a half millions burnt and ready to lay, one and-ahalf millions ready to burn, and the process of making going on at the rate of forty-four thousand per day. Other materials preparatory to the process of laying brick are in a forward state-in short, all is ready for that process as soon as the Engineer shall give the workmen the orders. The view of the works of art and nature being over, being guided by a low the privilege is a reflection upon the understandings of the polite friend, with a small lamp in hand, four of the party people of these Territories, and reproachful, if not insulting, to the Southern States. It is equivalent to saying that the ounted the tow-path and entered the tunnel at the west end Here the eye is forcibly struck with the magnitude of the work. Advancing by a narrow and at present a rugged pathwork. Advancing by a narrow and at present a rogged path-way, guided as aforesaid with a dim light, we proceeded two no barrier to the social and political embrace of the North and weard feet, when we arrived at the opening of two shafts onning up to the top of the mountain, each eight hundred feet. Whilst at this point two blasts were let of pear the east end of the tunnel-the reverberation was tremendous From thence we proceeded to a point near the east end, where fifty men were at work, each with his little lamp, (reminding one of the story of the lower regions,) removing what is called the heading, about thirty yards of which yet remains Returning, eight other blasts were let off, which, no doubt f Gen. Taylor had been present, would have reminded him of the battle-field of Buena Vista. On entering the tunnel, he opposite end presents a light about the size of a street mp, increasing in size as you approach it. This work i being prosecuted with vigor-as, indeed, I have reason to beieve the whole line of work is-there being in all two hun dred and fifty men on this section: the work in the tunnel being prosecuted by day and by night, there being a double set of hands. The tunnel proper is 3,232 feet long. The formation is one continuous slate rock, which is appar ntly very hard, but on being exposed readily yields to th

action of the atmosphere and becomes disintegrated. There appears to be but one opinion prevalent in this place (apart from the contractors,) and that is, the work will be com-

pleted by the time contemplated in the contract—that is my

opinion. Great order and healthfulness prevail on the works, and but one man on the sick-list at the tunnel. [Correspon. Alexandria Gazette.

A new place for a wedding was hit upon the other day by Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the three months extra pay provided by the fifth section of the act approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who have been in actual service in the late war with Mexico, and who have served out the term of their engagement, or have been honorably discharged, and to the service, shall be paid and settled by the pay department of the army, under such regulations as the Paymaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall establish.

Approved, July 29, 1848. ntleman and lady from New England-we mean the Falls

The Philadelphia Times says that a few days since a party of four gentleman from that city made some extraord fishing up the Delaware river. In about four hours they the caught 868 perch, all very fine fish.

SPEECH OF MR. UNDERWOOD, OF KENTUCKY. ON THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE BILL.

IN SENATE-TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1848. The Senate having under consideration the bill to establish Perritorial Governments in Oregon, New Mexico, and Cali-

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate

Mr. PRESIDENT : I um that member of the con was altogether dissatisfied with the provisions of this bill. I rise to discharge a duty which I owe to myself, and to explain

o my constituents the policy I advocated.

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Baigar) had propos The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Batour) had proposed before the special committee was raised to apply the Missouri compromise line of 36° 30' north latitude, to the newly acquired territories of California and New Mexico, in the precise terms in which it had been applied to the country out of which the State of Missouri was formed. I moved to amend, by declaring expressly that emigrants might settle with their slaves south of the line 36° 30', and should be protected in the use and enjoyment of their slave property, when so settled, as long as the country of their residence remained under a territorial government. When converted into States of the Union of course they would look to their State Governments. Union, of course they would look to their State Governments for protection. I was willing to extend this line, in which the country had acquiesced, to the Pacific; but in doing so, I desired a clear and explicit declaration, that south of the line. slaveholders should be protected in their slave property. This I was unable to obtain. There is a marked difference between the Territory of Louisiana when we purchased it from France, and the Territories of New Mexico and California when we equired them by the recent treaty with Mexico. In Louisi ana slavery was tolerated at the time she was annexed to the lifornia slavery had been abolished previous to their acquisi-tion, and when acquired did not exist in either. As a consequence of this state of things, slavery would continue in Loui-siana, and could not exist in New Mexico and California vithout changing the laws which operated upon this particular subject. By the Missouri compromise the law was changed in regard to Louisians, and slavery prohibited in all the country north of 36° 30′, leaving it to continue south of that line. By our recent acquisition of territory, the boundary of the United States has been extended upon the Pacific ocean from 42° to 32° 30' north latitude. Thus, by extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, only four degrees of latitude would be set apart into which slaveholders might emigrate with their slaves; while five and a half degrees of latitude of the newly-acquired territory would be appropriated exclusively to free labor. This division would leave the States nd Territories from which the institution of slavery is exclu ded larger, by more than half a million of square miles, than those in which it is tolerated; and with such a division it seems to me our Northern brethren might be satisfied. Slavery is not favorable to the dense population of a country. The area of the non-slaveholding States, with a population of 9,728,722, according to the census of 1840, is about 450,000 square miles. The area of the slaveholding States, excluding 7,332,452, of whom 2,700,279 are blacks, according to the same census. True, a large portion of the States to the South has recently been covered by Indian tribes, and closed against white settlements. But, after allowing for this, it is manifest that the non-slaveholding States, in population and political strength, are now, and will always continue to be,

more powerful than the slaveholding States. Under such considerations, and with a division of the new Territories which set apart much the largest portion to the uses of free labor, I could not perceive any cause of dissatisfaction, or any good reason why the compromise line of 36° 30' should no

be extended to the l'acific.

Members of the committee from the nonslaveholding States, however, could not be induced, in express terms, to declare for the use of his office, and to be kept and preserved therein as public property, and that the Solicitor be allowed the use of the library of Congress, subject to regulations of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Committee on the Library.

A subject to regulations of the Joint in any part of the Territories south of 36° 30′, and hold that kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the laws of the Unit-kind of property under the protection of the Unit-kind of the Unit-kin ed States. Ascertaining that it was impossible to obtain a guaranty that slaveholders might settle and hold their slaves south of 36° 30', I submitted a scheme by which, had it been A RESOLUTION authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of by the people of the Territories. The people of Oregon, as Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of by the people of the Territories. The people of Oregon, as the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Solicitor of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the approval of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, to submit the differences between the United States of the one part, and the Catholic congregation of St. Augustine, Florida, and Benedict Madeore, Vicar General of the Catholic church of Florida, of the other part, as to certain property specified in the memorials to Congress of the certain property specified in the memorials to Congress of the United States, to such impartial and disinterested citizens learned in the law as said Solicitor and said parties may select, to decide said differences on such terms and conditions, and in such mode, manner, and form, as may be deemed just and that they should not interfere with the disposition or sale of the vacant domain or public lands, or contract any debt on the part of the Territory, or establish any corporation. In other matters I proposed to confer full legislative powers, and to give effect to all laws which might be enacted, and which were not ncompatible with the constitution and laws of the I thought there were striking advantages likely to result from the adoption of this scheme. In the first place, we should, by conferring the elective franchise, indoctrinate the people of California and New Mexico with the first elementery principle of American liberty. We should teach them by degrees the responsibility of the representative to the conby degrees the responsibility of the representative to the constituent body, and they would gradually learn to admire and practise all the political duties of a republican people. Thus they would become instructed in the principles of self-govern-ment, and fitted to take their positions as independent States of our Union at no very distant day. While these advantages were secured, my plan guarded against : ny possible injury to the interests of our Government, by retaining an absolute negative, in the hands of the governor and judges appointed by us, upon all legislation springing from the elective branch of the legislature. The legislature, thus constituted, in view of the climate and soil, and their capacity to produce those staples peculiarly suited to the employment of slave labor, would be free to mould the social and civil institutions of the new Territories, according to their convictions of duty and interest. They would be free to introduce the institutions of Kentucky or Ohio, of South Carolina or Massachusetts; and, in confer-ring that liberty upon them, we should but pay just homage

to the principle of self-government, which, in our professi at least, we so devotedly reverence.

Why should gentlemen from the North refuse to permit the people of these new Territories to decide for themselves the question of slavery? Why not let the people organize their society upon the same basis with that of their neighbors of Texas, with whom they constituted part of the same Mexican confederation of States a few years since? The refusal to alpeople of New Mexico and California have not capacity to scern their true interest, or lack moral honesty to guide the South; and yet Northern politicians are now arbitrarily tying the hands of Californians and New Mexicans, and de nying to them the right to decide this question for themselves. In this very denial they declare to the people of the slavehold ing States that their institutions are unworthy of imitation and adoption. Sir, it is impossible, under such a state of feeling and action, to expect any thing but heartburnings and bitter animosities. And as the North assumes the right, without regard to the opinions, or prejudices, if you please, of the South, to dictate, regardless of the conciliatory spirit of offered compromise, it must expect that such conduct will be met by firm

esistance, if not revolutionary defiance.

All schemes of compromise and conciliation fell by the divions of the committee; and this bill has been reported as the unacea—the healing balm—for our distracting agits ons. I

ave no confidence in the remedy.

I do not doubt the power of Congress to make laws for the government of the people who inhabit a territory belonging to the United States. I shall not enter upon an elaborate argument to trace the power to its source and to prove the pro-priety of its exercise. It results necessarily from the power expressly granted in the constitution to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States. It is likewise a necessay incident to the power of sequiting territory, which power manates from the war and treaty-making powers of the constitution. As the proprietor of the vacant domain, and hav-ing the right to survey and sell it and to preserve it from trespassers, Congress may legislate for the preservation of its pro-perty and the protection of its officers whilst engaged in sur-veying and selling it. Having the power to acquire terriveying and selling it. Having the power to acquire tory and to admit new States into the Union, the power to keep and preserve the acquisition must follow; and how can this be done without government? If there be no power to make laws for the people of a territory by Congress, before it make laws for the people of a territory by Congress, before it s admitted into the Union as a State, is there any authority be found in any other body which can prescribe a code of aw for the punishment of crimes and enfo reements of contracts? Where does such authority reside, if not in Congress? If it exists in any other body, what shall prevent that gress? If it exists in any other body, what shall prevent that body from appropriating and taking to itself the entire territory? Or shall there be a divided jurisdiction, Congress legislating partially and leaving it to some other legislative body, springing up by magic, to supply our deficiencies? Sir, it is a waste of time to pursue such inquiries. The constitution expressly confers on Congress the power to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute any of the powers conferred upon the National Government. Legislating for the territories of the United States is no more than adopting measures to accomplish constitutional objects and purposes. It is too late at this day to question a power which has been exercised from the foundation of the Government without objection.

institution; but, as a mere queston of power, I perceive no ground of difference between Congress and the States within their respective jurisdictions. It is certain, and must be palpable to every one, that a single State, Virginia for example, has no right to legislate for the people of California and establish African slavery among them: the Californians, either as a conquered or ceded people, have no right to legislate for a conquered or ceded people, have no right to legislate for themselves, without the consent of their new sovereign, upon any principle of national law. It follows that we must legislate for them directly, or conference them the power to legislate for themselves. In doing the latter we may prescribe such terms as we choose. In regard to the Oregon Territory, the bill allows their Legislature to settle the question of slavery for themselves. But this is a concession made by us. If we can grant the power to them we can exercise it ourselves. Indeed, the provisions of the bill in regard to Oregon cannot be voted for by any Senator without a surrender of all constitutional objections to the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories.

In respect to New Mexico and California, the bill prohibits the making of any law on the subject of slavery. The same

In respect to New Mexico and California, the bill prohibits the making of any law on the subject of slavery. The same power which enables us to prohibit legislation would equally give the right to legislate. The only question, then, in my judgment, is, how ought we to legislate? I think we ought to compromise upon the line of 36° 30′. But this is opposed by gentlemen from the non-slaveholding States. I shall now xamine the grounds and consequences of their opposition.

The question, says the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Ham-

List,) is the establishment of human slavery upon free territory. How do we denounce England for the original intre-

duction of slaves into her American colonies, asks the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Conwin.) Thus are we, according to these Senators, about to perpetrate the same enormities we condemn in others. Sir, I apprehend that gentlemen delude and de-ceive themselves, by supposed analogies, when none exist. The extension of African slavery into our newly acquired territories is not identical in principle with its original introduction into the colonies of Great Britain. While the commercial po-licy of England was planting human slavery in Virginia and the Carolinas, she did not allow it to take root within her home borders. If it be truly regarded as a social and moral curse, Great Britain exhibited herself as inflicting it upon a people over whom she claimed the power of taxation without representation; upon a people who had not the ability at the time to resist the infliction, and upon a people she was willing to sacrifice for her separate profit and aggrandizement. She had no slaves at home to send out with her citizen emigrants to inhabit the wilderness, to convert the forests into farms and planations, to expel wild beasts and savages, and to introduc civilization and christianity. She pushed her trade into the continent of Africa, exciting war, with all its accompanying horrors of blood, confisgration, and kidnapping, to get slaves with which to push forward her settlements, plantations, and trade in the "New World." She desolated the land of the negro to build up her interests in the land of the Indian; es-tablishing slavery abroad without tolerating it at home. Is it possible that gentlemen can look at the origin of slavery and its introduction among our ancestors, and then regard the ex-tension of the institution into New Mexico and California with our emigrating people as bearing the least resemblance to the conduct of Great Britain? I have been intimately associated with slaveholders all my life, but I feel no more responsibility for the existence of the institution than I do for the time and place of my birth. My responsibility in regard to it is the same which I feel in reference to any other existing institution of my country which I found established in coming to years of discretion. As a man and a citizen, it is my duty, so far as I am able, to mould every social, civil, and political insti-tution in such manner as shall produce the greatest amount of individual and public happiness. I may, from my proximity to slaves, be compelled by deeper sympathy and stronger motives of action to consider the subject; but I doubt whether the moral obligation which should prompt and stimulate us all to ameliorate the condition of the slave is as binding upon me as it should be upon the Englishman or the Yankee ancestors brought their cargoes of manacled human victims and sold them to my forefathers. The profits of the trade and the criminality of its origin have descended upon them. If there be any guilt from its continuance, that alone has fallen to the

portion of my Southern friends and myself.

I am disgusted, I am incensed at the conduct of those who are perpetually goading us on the subject of African slavery, and I beg leave on this occasion to expose their errors, and to suggest what they may do to benefit both the black and the white races, if their benevolence were guided by intelligence and true love of their species. They do not understand the subtheir opportunities to understand and to comprehend it are not equal to those possessed by us, who live in the midst of slaves,

and from necessity have daily intercourse with them.

What are slaveholders required to do by Northern abolitionists? We are importuned to repeal all laws which hold that we should allow intellectual and moral attainments to regulate social intercourse and political rights, irrespective of color, and that it is only a vulgar prejudice to object to a black face and woolly hair. I believe it to be a principle of our nature to love ourselves first and best, and next to surselves those who most nearly resemble us. There are exceptions, gener-ous and noble exceptions, to the general rule. A man may die for his wife, his child, his triend, his country, and in many The building up a great character is not altogether a disinterested work. The general rule, however, with the masses of mankind, isself-love first; and we honor the exception the more because it is contrary to and a departure from the general rule. Under this rule our affections and intellectual nature find their ighest enjoyments in associating with those in all respects nost like ourselves. Unity of sentiment and personal resemlance are the fountains of harmony and love; the want of them, cause of distrust and antipathy: hence the hatred so estly generated among castes or different races of men. Abolish slavery, place the slave in possession of every right to which the master is entitled, and what will be the consequence? Will they harmonize and love each other because they are equal in all respects in the eye of the law, or may not the antipathy, the rivairy, and hatred of castes assume the place of servile obedience. Let the jealousies, hatred, and wars which in all ages of the world have prevailed amongst castes, answer the inquiry. Why air during this array serving of Conveys the inquiry. Why, sir, during this very session of Congress, the Indians of Yucatan have been committing horrible butche-ries of the white inhabitants, and in Hayti the negroes have been murdering the mulattoes. Trace these wars to their source, and we find no other cause for them as potent as the lifference of color. Let any man of sense look ahead, and contemplate what must inevitably happen in the Southern States, especially in those where the black population exceeds the white, in case our slaves are invested with all the rights and privileges of free white citizens. Let any one contemplate the consequences likely to result from the suffrages of those recently liberated, with their passions inflamed by black or white demagogues, speaking to them of past oppressions and pointing to mansions of elegance, well-stocked farms, and rich plantations as the fruits of their labor and the labor of their nicestors. Can anything short of dangerous agitations and bit ter animosities, if not agrarian laws and intestine war, spring from such a state of things? Sir, I have witnessed the free white population of my own beloved State at the point of civil war, when divided upon a constitutional question affecting the debtor and creditor classes of society. I have seen my own State distracted between two appellate judicial tribunals, a "new court" and an "old court." I have seen neighbors and families so divided, excited, and infuriated, in regard to relief laws and the constitutional power of their Legislature to remove obnoxious judges by reorganizing the acts relative to their courts, as to be almost driven to the shedding of blood. I have heard of anti-rent difficulties and murders in New York growing out of the relation of landlord and tenant. To teach

If, then, Congress possesses the power to legislate for the Territories, the next question which naturally arises is, what limitations, if any, exist upon the power? Is it without restriction; or, if there be bounds, what are they? I answer, that every limitation prescribed by the constitution upon our legislative powers applies as well to the Territories as to the States. Congress cannot grant titles of nobility; make laws respecting an establishment of religion; subject a person to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence; compel a man to testify against himself; or do any other thing prohibited by the constitution sooner in a Territory than in a State. The prohibitions in the constitution are great fundamental principles, to be observed and obeyed at all times and in all places. But there is no prohibition to be found in the constitution in respect to the power of Congress over the question of slavery when legislating for a Territory. If, then, the subject of African slavery be one over which the States of this Union have unlimited control and discretion within their respective boundaries and jurisdictions, what reason can be urged against the exercise of similar control and discretion by Congress when legislating for the Territories and when there is no constitution in respect to the power of Congress over the question of the Randolph negroes. Illinois has excluded free negroes from her territory by constitutional provisions. I know not how many free negro mobs have been gotten up the expulsion of the Randolph negroes. Illinois has excluded free negroes from her territory by constitutional provisions. I know not how many free negro mobs have been gotten up the expulsion of the Randolph negroes. Illinois has excluded free negroes from her territory by constitutional provisions. I know not how many free negro mobs have been gotten up the expulsion of the Randolph negroes. Illinois has excluded free negroes from her territory by constitutional provisions. I know not how many free negro mob spective boundaries and jurisdictions, what reason can be urgod against the exercise of similar control and discretion by
Congress when legislating for the Territories and when there
is no constitutional prohibition. I perceive a propriety in
submitting the matter to the determination of the inhabitants
of the Territory, who, for good o ill, are to be affected by the
the black and white population of the United States; and
there I are not incorporated when I are not incorporated to the I are not incorporated hence I am not inconsistent when I sympathize with French-men in their efforts to establish a republic. But, sir, the re-cent insurrection in Paris furnishes a most striking illustration of the danger likelysto result from the sudden withdrawal of the ligaments by which society is bound, and to which it is habituated. We have seen multitudes, ouvriers, under the fascinating idea of organized labor, living upon the public treasury in idleness, until it was obvious that public bankruptcy would result from the continuance of the system. We have seen the same persons organized agents to result a seem the cy would result from the continuance of the system. We have seen the same persons organizing to overthrow the Government so soon as their craft was in danger, inscribing upon their insurrectionary banners, "pillage, if victorious; conflagration, if defeated." Sir, if the working classes of France, as soon as they are emancipated from the shackles of monarchy, forgetting their duties to liberty, by the establishment of just laws and social order, and organizing for public plunder, march to the accomplishment of their nefarjous purposes through scenes of fratricidal carnage, what may we not expect from the emancipation of three millions of slaves, and immediately conferring upon them equal social and political rights?

It seems to me that gentlemen from the North, in their in-

diately conferring upon them equal social and political rights?

It seems to me that gentlemen from the North, in their incessant attacks of our "peculiar institution," are influenced by a zeal without knowledge. Let them coolly look at facts, and they will find involuntary servitude enough, besides negro slavery to deserve their sympathy. What is the relation between parent and child but a system of involuntary servitude, differently regulated in various countries, but continuing on the part of the child until the period fixed by law arrives when parental control and authority cases. I selmit that when parental control and authority cease? I admit that filial affection induces a willing obedicace to a great extent; but there are cases, many of them, where the service is extorted or coerced by the authority of the parent. I concede that this relation of parent and child, founded in nature and regulated by law, deserves the name of holy. I admit the great difference between the relation of parent and child and that of master and slave. I only refer to the former to show that of master and slave. I only release that there is a case where the will and actions of one person that there is a case where the will and actions of one person that there is a case where the will and actions of one person that there is a case where the will and actions of one person that there is a case where the will and actions of one person that there is a case where the will and actions of one person that there is a case where the will and actions of one person that there is a case where the will are the will be action to the case of the case are, for the good of that person during minority, subjected from necessity to the control of the will of another. The period at which nonage terminates is regulated by law, and hence the service of the child may be continued long after his intellectual and physical capacity have enabled him to provide for and take care of himself.

There is yet another instance of involuntary servitude imposed by law, not for the punishment of crime, but to display the noblest humanity. What are our lunatic asylums but houses, not prisons, in which unwilling subjects, not slaves, are subjected by law to the control of another's will. Their servitude is involuntary, and continues through the lucid interval, and that is justified upon the ground that the patient is not yet thoroughly relieved of his malady. Now, sir, I am well aware that in putting these cases of involuntary servitude, sanctioned by law and not imposed for the punishment of crime, I may be doing little else than laying the foundation for millery and more indignation in the Northern mind and There is yet another instance of involuntary servitude imfor raillery and more indignation in the Northern mind and heart. I admit the vast difference in degree between these cases of involuntary servitude and that of negro slavery, but I defy the intellect of man to make them less than cases of incoluntary servitude, in which the will or volition of one person is controlled and subjected, according to law, to the will of another. In the parental, relation the father, too, may maintain an action against the seducer of his daughter, and recover damages, upon the idea that he has a property in her service as his servant; and it is this idea of property in the service of his child which alone enables him to maintain the action. Now, sir, these things prove that society, for its welfare, may subject men and women, until they are twenty-one, or any other age, to the control of parents or guardians, and lunatics, even during their lucid intervals, to the custody and management of keepers. I might mention the victims of poverty in county poor-houses as a further illustration. I may be told by gentlemen from the North that I am putting cases where the law acts through benevolence towards those who are restrained in their liberty and volition. Be it so. I am not now dealing with motives; my object is to establish the fact that involuntary servitude may and does exist, in harmony with the welfare and good order of society, without being a punishment for crime. An apprentice-ship to learn a trade is another strong illustration. My object in putting these cases is to show that involuntary servitude is not the horrible thing it is represented to be, and that when the permanent safety and welfare of the community require it, negro slavery may be tolerated and regulated by law, especially when those among whom it exists are not at all responsible for its introduction.

Can any good result from the denunciation of slaveholders? Will it benefit the slave to exasperate his master? If

tion and misguided and ill-digested expressions of sympathy have had no other effect than to tighten the surely he would allow his reason to control his feelings, and and from necessity have daily intercourse with them.

What are staveholders required to do by Northern abolitionists? We are importuned to repeal all laws which hold our slaves in bondage, and all laws which deny to the black race political and social equality with the white. We are told that we should allow intellectual and moral attainments to regular to the people of the South the entire management of their domestic institutions in their own way. If we are afflicted with evil, let us judge. We reject obtrusive and gratuitous instruction. I do not doubt but that there are cruel and inhuman masters. have occurred and may occur again. There are cases of cruelty in the matrimonial relation, and for many of which divorces are granted; but will any one assert that the relation of husband and wife is necessarily cruel and inhuman? It is not true, sir, that African slavery is necessarily accompanied by acts of cruelty. In my own State we have laws to take slaves from cruel masters, and apprentices likewise. So also we have laws to take children from cruel circumstances it may be a duty to sacrifice life—a duty which some men will gloriously perform; they may be stimulated to perform it from motives generous and noble, although selfish.

likewise. So also we have laws to take children from cruel parents, and to release wives from cruel husbands. There is nothing more fallacious than to make a few individual cases the basis of conclusions in regard to the whole subject. Now, sir, I do not hesitate to assert that there is not a laboring population to be found on earth who, in the general, are better provided for than the slaves of Kentucky. Our tables of population prove beyond controversy that the entire slave popula-tion of the United States are treated with kindness and humanity. It is the master's pecuniary interest not to abuse the slave, and there is a guaranty for good treatment, if no higher motive existed. But look at the facts. Can a down-trodden, half-starved, half-clothed, miserable, worked-to-death population increase and duplicate their numbers, as the slave population and free blacks of the United States have done? In 1790 there were only 59,466 free persons of color in the United States. In 1840 there were 386,303—making an increase the existence of a strong disposition to emancipate. The importation of slaves from abroad was allowed up to the 1st of January, 1808. I have no knowledge how many were imported between 1790 and that time, I therefore take the census of 1810 as the basis of a calculation to show how the black population, free and slave, has increased. The total colored population in 1810 was 1,377,810. In 1840 it was 2,873,759. Thus in thirty years they increased at the rate of 208½ per cent. Now, compare this with our free white population. In 1810 we had 5,862,004 free whites. In 1840 we had 14,189,595. Thus the increase with the free whites was at the rate of 242 per cent., making a difference of only 33½ per cent. cent. in thirty years. But it must be remembered that, during these thirty years, the tide of European emigration has been pouring in upon us at the rate of hundreds of thousands, to help to swell the numbers of free whites, and that, during the help to swell the numbers of free whites, and that, during the greater part of the same period, we have sent out black emigrants to Liberia. Regarding the accessions to our population from abroad, it would materially reduce the 33½ per cent. of difference, and show that our black population had multiplied nearly if not quite as fast in a period of thirty years as the white. I regard this as demonstration that there is no just foundation for those charges of crueity and inhumanity which are constantly put forth to the prejudice of the people of the South. I feel assured that there is no Southern State but will legislate still further, if it be necessary, to secure humans treatment to their slaves. I hope, therefore, that our mane treatment to their slaves. I hope, therefore, that our Northern brethren will dry up their tears and distress them-I have said thus much to vindicate my section of the coun-

try against harassing and offensive attacks from those who have only done mischief by attempting to interfere in our congrowing out of the relation of landlord and tenant. To teach the poor that the rich are their oppressors has become an article of faith in the political creed of demagogues. In view of these things, I never will consent to see political contests between black men and their former masters in my own State or any other Southern State. On that subject the opinion of the whole South is unalterably settled, and the Northern abolition ist who expects to change it is a philanthropist of the straiting ty between the black and white race, in the same community ty, is an impossibility, and the sooner all ranks of citizens, North and South, perceive it, the better for all.

The conduct of non-slaveholding communities confirms my opinions, and justifies the South in refusing to abolish slave or ry. What has the Senator from New York (Mr. Dix) said in regard to free negroes? He has most unequivocally declared that he regarded them as disedvantageous, if not a missance, to the white population; and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Corwin) went so far as to evince a determination to exclude that description of population, and to prevent their settling in his State by force. In this his constituents had tall the sound the relation of the south propose colonization, how are they met by those of the North? We are told that it is cruel and inhuman to expatriate free negroes or slaves, and that the scheme is impracticable. I will endeavor to satisfy all reasonable consideration in wested in a six percent. stock would, by a proper system of African colonization, in less than fifty years extirpate slavery